### THE RAMAPO WATER PLOT.

RESTRAINING ORDER ISSUED BY JUS-TICE BOOKSTAVER.

MR MOSS ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL TAKE UP THE PROPOSED STEAL AT

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE MAZET COMMITTEE

The Mazet Committee will investigate the proposed Ramapo water steal as soon as the sessions of the committee are resumed on September 12 Frank Moss, of the committee's counsel, has sent out a large number of subpoenss to be served on members of the Board of Public Improvements on officials of the Ramapo Water Company and on other persons who are supposed to have knowledge of the plan to force the water contract on the city. Yesterday Mr. Moss departed from his rule not to announce in advance the line of inquiry to be pursued in the investigation. He said that the Ramapo scheme would be the subject to be examined into and he expected that there would be some startling reveigtions in the testimony before the committee When asked if he had sent another subpoins to Richard Croker in connection with the Ramapo investigation he replied

I am not going to tell anything about our plans for examining Mr. Croker again. I will say this. The first thing we take up when we meet on September 12 will be this Ramapo matter, and we shall go right on until we have finished with it. The subpænas we are sending out to the witnesses who will be examined in the matter call for their attendance on September 12 "

About two months ago Mr. Moss said he had been 'old by a man of prominence in Tammany Hall that other men high in the councils of that political organization had obtained control of the Ramapo Water Company. "Croker's friends have got control of the company," the informant said, "and you can look out for some big deal with the city. It's coming." Mr. Moss said he waited so long for signs of the coming deal that he began to think his informant had been mistaken, but as soon as he heard of the contract before the Board of Public Improvements he made up his mind to start an investigation at

"I suppose," he said yesterday, "that the pres ence of the Investigating Committee caused the Ramapo crowd to lie low for a time, but four or five days after our adjournment for a month the water contract was submitted to the Board of Public Improvements. We will investigate the Ramapo scheme to the bottom.

### AN INJUNCTION OBTAINED.

Shortly before midnight Monday Justice Bookstaver, of the Supreme Court, signed an injunction order directed against the Ramapo Water Company and members of the Board of Public Improvements, who tried to force the water contract upon the city. The order was made returnable on Friday, when Justice Bookstaver will hear arguments as to whether the order shall be vacated or made permanent. The order was obtained by Bowers & Sands, attorneys for "The World" D. N. Robinson, of the law firm, drew up the injunction papers on Monday afternoon and submitted them to Justice Bookstaver, who took several hours for examination of them before signing the order. The complaining affidavit was made by the secretary of the Press Publishing Company, and another affidavit was made by Bowers & Sands.

In applying to Justice Bookstaver for the order the attorneys for the newspaper selected a Justice of the Supreme Court who is known to be entirely independent of Tammany influence and control. He does not expect a renomination to his present office from the Tammany leaders. The papers on which Justice Bookstaver issued the order allege among other things the follow-

that the said resolution to authorize a grant to the said appe Water Company on a contract as said and water company on a contract as said and the said contract is said the said grant as a most infamous steal, and the said grant as a most infamous steal, and that the said grant as a most infamous steal, and that the said grant as a most infamous steal, and that the said resolution to grant the said contract is spill pending undecided and undetermined before the said Board of Public Improvements, which plaintiff alleges on information and hellef will hold a meeting-on august 25, 1896, at which time the authorization of the said contract may be made undertained to the said contract may be made undertained to the said falle welfare of the public and will be injuried as a taxpaver, and in fraud of his fights so getty of citizens and taxpavers of which the plaintiff as a taxpaver, and in fraud of his fights and the plaintiff grievous and irreparable injury affint the plaintiff grievous and invokes the equitable powers of this Court.

Seventh-Plaintiff further alleges, on information and belief, that the attempt to grant to the said the water to be supplied under the said contract is undertained to the said the water to be supplied under the said contract is undertained to the said the water supply of the city of New-York is adequate religible to money to be pald to the said Ramapo water to be supplied under the said contract is undertained to the said the water to be supplied under the said contract is undertained to the said the water to be supplied under the said contract is undertained to the said the said resolution to authorize a grant to the said resolution to authorize a grant to Ramapo Water Company on a contract said was tabled by reason of the interferent who charact

Corporation Counsel Whalen said vesterday that he had not received a copy of Justice Bookstaver's order, and would not talk about it, but he supposed he would be called on to make an troller argument to have the order vacated.

TO COME UP AGAIN NEXT WEDNESDAY. The Board of Public Improvements meets again to-day, but the Ramapo contract will not come up for consideration by the Board until next Wednesday. Officers of the City Club and Democrats have been resented by the men across of the Citizens Union probably will be at the meeting to-day and file protests against the Ramapo scheme. The Tammany members of the Board probably will be forced to delay the consideration of the water contract beyond next Croker The fact that opposition to the contract Wednesday, and until there has been a public

Although Corporation Counsel Whalen insists that the five borough presidents cannot cast legal votes on the consideration of the Ramapo contract, the borough presidents will seek to delay a vote until their rights have been decided by the courts, and thus new injunctions may be asked for in case the Tammany memhers of the Board of Public Improvements try to lass the water contract. President Grout, of Brooklyn Borough, has declared his hostility to the Ramapo job, and has announced his inter-tion to return to the city and aid Controller

Coler in the light against it.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he believed the Ramapo steal was beaten, but he was
willing to have all the help possible in killing it.
His engineers, who are investigating the scheme,
will not be able to make a report for several Coler in the fight against it.

will not be able to make a report for several days yet. John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, said yesterday that he thought the Ramapo job could be defeated in the Board of Public Improvements without an injunction. He made a statement regarding the extension of the water supply system for Brooklyn, which he favors. He said he preferred to have the system on Long Island extended, and added:

Under both the Ramapo and Ten Mile River plans the Hudson River and East River are to be crossed by iron pipes laid on the bottom of the rivers, and if a tunnel, which would seem to be the most prudent and safe method of construction, were adopted, instead of these iron pipes, the estimated cost of the works would be largely increased, and, under this contract as proposed by Mr. Dalton, at an enormous expense to the city of New-York.

"It will be seen at once that the Long Island."

proposed by Mr. Dalton, at an enormous expense to the city of New-York.

"It will be seen at once that the Long Island proposition is decidedly the best of the three, as by either the Ten Mile River or the Ramapo plan very large storage reservoirs are required, while the Long Island plan requires no such provision. The advantages of the Long Island plan are evident from what has already been stated. The works at Ramapo or the Ten Mile River, The works at Ramapo or the Ten Mile River, or any other source of supply still more distant, such as the Esopus Creek, which has lately been suggested, would require several years for in-

vestigation before completion, and would be ex-posed to great contingencies from their nature I cannot help but think that, notwithstanding the act which prohibits the city of Brookly; from entering Suffolk County, sufficient law ex ists which will enable us, under the right of eminent domain, to go into that territory and acquire these water rights by condemnation."

A RETORT TO HOLAHAN.

Hearing that he had been criticised by Presi fent Holahan, of the Board of Public Improve ments, for talking in opposition to the Ramapo scheme, and that he was accused of wanting to be Sheriff of Kings County, Mr. Shea said in the afternoon: "With all respect to Mr. Holahan, I afternoon: "With all respect to Mr. Holanan, I would sooner serve the people of Kings County as Sheriff than serve the Ramapo Water Company. The one service would be more honorable, if not so profitable, as the other."

President Holahan was in a sarcastic humor yesterday morning when the Ramapo job was mentioned to him. "I know of no change in the

sentiments of those who voted for the contract,

But Mr. Coler says the scheme is dead." Mr. Coler says a great many things. It is well there are a few honest men in the Board to protect the dear people. I can only say that I voted in the interest of these dear people to give them a supply of water which in my opinion and in the opinion of experts is not only neces-sary, but pressing, and if the contract is de-feated those responsible for encompassing its defeat will have to shoulder the responsibility or a water famine in case there should be one efore other steps have been taken to furnish

the city with a necessary supply"
William C. De Witt, who drew the original
draft of New-York's charter, is at Long Beach.
When seen yesterday about the Ramapo water

contract he said:

'My tentative draft of the Greater New-York arter contained the system of single headed partments. The idea of creating a department board of public improvements, made up of the heads of the several administrative departments together with the presidents of the boroughs and the Mayor, was introduced in the committee by Commissioner Seth Low, and was finally adopted. In this board all local improvements were to be originated. The section of the charter concerning the acquisition of water was taken from the old New-York City charter, and changed only so as to apply it to the new body or Board of Public Improvements. Personally, I preferred the single headed department and the absolute power of the Mayor, with a short term and the unrestricted right of removal, but, of course, I yielded to the majority of my asso-

"The proceedings by which it was attempted to make the contract with the Ramapo Water Company were unauthorized by the charter, which requires all public works to be given to the lowest bidder after due competition. I do not care a rap what municipal officers or judges, who know nothing about the charter may say, that is the way the charter was written and as it was intended it should be. The gigantic outrage contemplated was destitute of proper authority. It violates a cardinal provision of the charter and was as destitute of validity as it was of honesty and good sense. It is one thing to make a charter and quite another to properly administer and construction." ister and construe it

GUGGENHEIMER STILL ACTING MAYOR. HIS POWERS NOT AFFECTED BY VAN WYCK'S VISIT TO THE CITY HALL ON MONDAY.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer yesterday and the before signed several resolutions adopted by the Municipal Assembly. The signing of these resolutions means that he was not deprived of the esolutions means that he was not deprived of the ull powers of Acting Mayor by the visit of Mayor an Wyck to the City Hull on Monday. The testing Mayor could not sign such resolutions until after he had been ten days Acting Mayor, it was held by some that Mr. Guggenheimer had seen deprived of the powers, because the Mayor. Among the resolutions signed were two fixing unblic hearings on the proposed North River and last. River tunnels for September 8 and 18, respectively.

ig Mayor Guggenheimer said; "If the Mayor orformed any one official act he would have erformed any one official act he would have and his Mayoralty functions, but he did not rely came in here on his way from Saratoga eport, and made a social call. He did not it at his deak. The fact that I have signed million dollars worth of bonds shows that till acting Mayor. I am still acting Mayor

#### CROKER'S DISAPPEARANCE. SEVERE CRITICISM OF HIS RUNNING AWAY AT THIS TIME.

Some ugly things are being said about Richard Croker in his present absence. This is not so unusual, because Mr. Croker is always under fire from some source, but in this instance it is worth mentioning, especially as the criticism comes from the men who are the strength of the Tammany

his faithful followers advocated the passage of the bill. Opposition did not come from his friends The opposition came from Bird 8. Coler, the Con-troller. Mr Coler has on other occasions shown himself a fearless and efficient official. He is not of the Tammany crowd, and, anyway, the Drooklyn organization is not any too friendly to Tammany. Richard Croker's attempts to Tammanyize Brooklyn, to undermine the strength of Hugh McLaughlin and to crack the whip over Brooklyn the Bridge, and while policy drove McLaughlin and Croker to go hand in hand into the last State Convention, yet to-day they are as far apart po-litically as ever, and the veteran Brooklyn leader is waiting for an opportunity to break away from came from a fearless official and from members of an organization opposed to Tammany, and that Mr. Croker's most trusted lieutenants stood as sponsors for the transaction, has placed Mr Croker in a bad light. They say that John Whalen

the proposition to the front had not Croker or-That Mr. Croker disappeared just before the deal was brought up is regarded with suspicion That he has not appeared to say a word in his own defence is regarded as ominous. What is more natural, they ask, than that Croker should have dropped out just at the time the job was to have gone through and relied implicitly upon his supporters to do it, and not expected to be dragged up, as it was? They ask persistently why, when the deal was exposed, has Mr. Croker remained silent? They point out that his name is indissolubly linked with the whole transaction until he says something They fear that a denial at this date will not be as

and Maurice F. Holahan would never have pushed

the whole transaction until he says something. They fear that a denial at this date will not be as conclusive as it would have been at the start. When Ms Croker's own friends reluctantly accuse him, the general feeling of the unbiassed citizen can be determined easily, and the feeling of those who oppose him can be readily seen Mr Croker is in a bad light before his own people to-day, as well as before citizens generally.

This comes at an unfortunate time for Mr. Croker, for never in the history of his control of the organization has there been a rebellion of the magnitude of the one that is now on, and his leadership is seriously threatened by it. Instead of being at home to reply to the accusations made against him about the Ramapo water deal, he is acting like a man who is afraid to face the thousands of accusing eyes that are turned toward him. Instead of being here to fight to retain his control of the organization he is cruising in a yacht somewhere off the Jersey coast and leaving his subordinates to sweat and bear the burden.

The fight against Mr. Croker in the IXth District which is being carried on by John C. Sheehan will, it is generally believed by politicians, be successful. This will mean that in one of the largest and most influential districts in the city a leader will be named that is hostile to Mr. Croker, and that will mean a whole for. It will mean, moreover, that the leader in question is the most resourceful and powerful in all the anti-Croker forces, and he is working for revenge, which is a powerful incentive. His success would encourage others and in a dozen districts in the city the malcontents are only waiting for a word to start.



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HOBBY UPON HOBBY Or Democracy's entry for the campaign of 1990

leader in the organization and they will rally around him.

Things are far from satisfactory in Mr. Croker's own district. Mr. Croker is away, and John F. Carroll his deputy, is at Saratoga. Mr. Cartoll is the nominal leader of the district, but Rollin M. Morgan is the actual leader. More parronage, perhaps has been poured in this district to retain it for Croker than into any other district in the city. It was said yesterday that the fight against Croker and Carroll was to be unremitting, and that it would be successful.

Mr. Croker has made many bitter enemies by his brutal overthrow of Augustus Van Wyok. The Mayor is angry through and through and has said peppery things about Croker. Even John F. Carroll, who was at Saratoga and stood by Van Wyok and is used to sharp rebuffs, has complained, and it is intimated that he would not be sorry to see Mr. Croker's power in the organization dissipated. On the whole, Mr. Croker's fences are in a bad way, and several people said yesterday the sooner he came off that yacht and answered some pertinent questions the better it would be for him, and the sooner he took in hand the rebellion against his leadership the less trouble he would have for it is greating daily at a great rate. against his leadership the less trouble have, for it is growing daily at a great

PAPERS FILED IN DUTCHESS COUNTY. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Aug. 22.-The Ramape Company has on file in the office of the Dutchess County Clerk maps and surveys of line of pipe through Dutchess County, rupning through the towns of Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, The papers have been Rhinebeck and Red Hook. on file in the clerk's office for se on file in the clerk's office for several years. The purpose is said to be to protect from opposition the line on the west side of the river, through which the water is proposed to be furnished to New-York City. The maps and surveys are also said to be in pursuance of a plan to tap the Hudson above here for water for use in New-York. The presence of the papers in the County Clerk's office has never attracted any attention beyond an understanding that such a survey had been made and that a line might possibly be put in in the future.

BROOKLYN LEAGUE TO DISCUSS IT.

The Brooklyn League will hold a special meeting o'clock this afternoon to consider the Ramapo Arguments for and against the water question. company will be discussed. Alfred T. White, who was formerly City Works Commissioner of the old of Brooklyn, may be present, but if he is not he will send to the meeting data and information concerning the subject. The league has already taken action in the Long Island Water Company

Engineers De Varona and Worthen, of the Brook lyn City Works Department in 1836, in a report submitted to Mr White, stated that "the Ten Mile River is a branch of the Housatonic, and that all of its watersheds, with the exception of about thirty-four square miles, is within the State of New-York. Its mouth empties into the main stream, between Merwinsville and Kent, in Connecticut. The Croton water is about the same quality as that of the Ramapo, the Ten Mile River or Walkill watershed. The reservoirs are at White Plains, Dover Furnace, America and Lithsow Plains. Dover Furnace. Amenia and Lithsow
They have a capacity of from 19,000,000 to 35,000,000
gallons. The engineers in their report said that
it would take nineteen reservoirs to secure requisite
nondage on the Ramapo shed to equal that of the
Ten Mile River shed. The estimated cost of bringing Ramapo water to Brooklyn they gave as \$15,62,20, and the cost of the plant as \$14,300,200 before
it would be completed.
A prominent Brooklyn Democrat said last night:
The people of Brooklyn would not stand for the
Ramapo company, and the Democratic organization here is bright enough to appreciate that fact.

# RAMAPO AND EAST JERSEY

There were some people in Newark yesterday who expressed the belief that the East Jersey Water Company was at the back of the Ramapo Water Company scheme It is known that the East Jersey Water Company has had, from its inception, the purpose to sell New-Jersey water to New-York and Brooklyn The original proposition was made by John R. Bartlett, now president of Montclair Water Company, an adjunct of the East Jersey company, who had printed a book and maps descriptive of the regions whence the water supply was to be drawn. Mr. Bartlett submitted propositions some years ago to the New-York municipal authorities for a supply in the lower section of Manhattan Island, but they were not acted on

Said a Newark city official to The Tribune correspondent yesterday. "As soon as I saw the figures of the Ramapo company for one million gailons I thought I detected the African in the wood; ile The idea of 870 per million gallons for a daily sup of 200,000,000 gallons is simply preposterous ply of 200,000,000 gallons is simply the East Jersey sells water at about that Why the East Jersey sells water at about the idea figure in smaller quantities. Obviously, the idea was to concentrate public criticism on the price Then the East Jersey company, which has acquired water rights in the Ramapo as well as in all the watersheds of Northern New-Jersey, was to step in and offer a supply at half-price, which is just the figure it sells water for to Jersey City

'As not more than half the amount to be con-tracted for could be taken from the Ramapo. It is

tracted for could be taken from the Ramapo, it is evident the speculators have arranged for water from other important sources. The watershed can be enlarged by cutting through hills and making catchments for rainwater having a natural flow in other directions, but the real relieve is manifestly the large supply under control of the East. Jersey Water Company.

President Harrison Van Duyne of the Newark Board of Works said to The Tribune correspondent yesterday that he could not see how the Ramapo company could use the water of the Ramapo without the consent of the East Jersey Water Company and the Society for the Establishing of Useful Manufactures. The Ramapo, said Mr Van Duyne, is a part of the Passaic watershed system and its flow is part of the water rights of these companies. Mr. Van Duyne had no opinion so express as to whether these corporations are back of the Ramapo company scheme.

JERSEY INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED Elizabeth, N. J., Aug. 22 (Special) -Governor Voorhees said to-night, in reference to the Ramapo water scheme. "Several years ago, when a project was on foot to take the water of the Ramapo Valley within this State and sell it to the municipalities of other States the people of New-Jersey were much agitated, and as a result of the discussion at that time the Legislature passed an act making it unlawful for any company to divert waters of New-Jersey for the purpose of sup-

As I am advised, the question now agitating the public presents a different phase The so-call Ramapo company is a creature of the State New-York, and seeks to divert the waters the Ramapo Valley in the State of New-York, which but for such diversions would find their natural flow into New-Jersey. Whether this can be done legally is a matter about which I am not sufficiently advised at present. "The importance of the question is plainly mani-fest, and the interests of people of this State in protecting the supply of water furnished by these courses are so great as to require all necessary

plying the inhabitants of any other State

posed contract with New-York City should be consummated, of which I have very great doubts, every step will be taken by the New-Jettey State authorities to protect the interests of the people of this State. It is really a question, however, for the decision of the National courts, and until a contract is made which would result in the apprehended diversion nothing can or would be done by the authorities in the matter."

# CONTROLLER COLER APPLAUDED.

At a meeting of the Social Reform Club held last at No. 45 University Place the Ramapo water plan was denounced and Controller Coler water plan was denounced and control was applauded and upheld for the stand he has taken Miss Emma Desson, the supervisor of the Brooklyn Playground Society and Seth T. Stewart, the chairman of the Committee on Playgrounds of the Board of Education, spoke on Playgrounds

"CONFERENCE" A FAILURE.

BRYANITES AT SARATOGA WERE FEW IN NUMBER-A DISMAL POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

Saratoga, Aug. 22 (Special) -The much heralded who styles hiriself "chairman of the Chicago platform Democrats," proved a most colossal failure in regard to numbers. Keach and his lisutenants had expected a large gathering. When the conference opened there were thirty-two present, including our correspondents.

The number was increased to about seventy-five this afternoon. At the "popular demonstration" to-night in the convention hall, which seats five thousand people, there were only about one hundred present, which sorely disappointed the Silverites. They are at a loss to explain the appalling lack of

numerical strength

Colonel William Hepburn Russell, of New-York

City, was made permanent chairman of the permanent organization. He made one address tonight, as did also Calvin E. Keach, of Lansingburg, and Judge James F. Tarvin, of Kentucky,
The conference this afternoon adopted a series of
Bryan resolutions and appointed an Executive Committee.

EENTUCKY CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY.

GENERAL TAYLOR. THE REPUBLICAN CANDI-DATE FOR GOVERNOR, MAKES A STRONG SPEECH

London, Ky., Aug 22 (Special) - The Republican State campaign was begun here to-day by General W. S. Taylor, candidate for Governor, and a number of other speakers. General Taylor came from Richmond on a special train. There was a big barbeque, and many persons were awaiting his arrival. Judge J. C. Pratt spoke this morning, being followed at noon by Judge Vincent Boering, Congressman-elect from the XIth District Judge Vincent introduced General Taylor, who made one of the strongest speeches delivered in Kentucky by a Republican in many years. He gave the Repub-lican Administration full credit for the prosperous condition of Kentucky affairs. He said the Democrats had left the State in a bad financial condi-There was no money with which to pay the school teachers, circuit judges, county attorneys, witnesses, jurors etc. The conditions of the prisons and asylums had been improved and order restored out of chaos.

He declared the criticism of the Democrats in their platform unjust, as they failed to remember in drafting these resolutions that the Legislature was Democratic and that, although he had attempted time and again to do so, Governor Bradley not induce it to pass laws for preserving the law and order of the State

Taking up the Goebel Election law, on which the main issue hinges, he compared the law to that in Ohio, after which Goebel has said it was putterned, showing how changes for the worse were

made. In answer to the charges of the Democrats that the Goebel Election law was necessary because the Republicans through the appointing of election of cheers by county judges stole Kentucky for McKinley in 1896, General Taylor sald.

If this charge were true it would not justify the wristence of the Goebel Election law, but that it is faise there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. The county judges who appointed the election of lears in 1895 appointed them in 1896, and also in 1897 when the State went 17,600 Democratic. In Kennicky the Républican gain in 1896 over the vote of 185 was 25 per cent; the Democratic gain was 22 per cent.

seems to be the pinn of Goebel to stump the 's with former Senator Blackburn. Many of latter's close friends do not believe he can d the strain of a hard campaign, owing to his kened physical condition. eakened physical condition. The first time Goebel and Blackburn have spoken

The first time Goebel and Blackburn have spoken since the anti-Goebel convention here last week was at Harrodsburg, on Saturday. Their speeches showed two things—that Goebel is as defiant as ever, and says he does not expect any votes save from Democrats who favor his election law, and that Mr. Blackburn is bndly scared and is afraid to refer to the bolters as renegades, but bees them to come back into the Democratic party. One of the most significant things that Mr. Blackburn has said lately is that the Goebel Election law will be worth twenty-five thousand votes to Goebel.

FIGHT AGAINST P. J. DOOLING Democrats who are opposed to the leadership of

Peter J Dooling in the Tammany organization of the XIIIth Assembly District held a largely attended meeting last evening in the hall at No West Fortleth-st., and made arrangements to run opposition ticket at the Democratic primaries in the district on September 19. John J. O'Brien is a rival of Mr. Dooling for the leadership of the district organization. At the meeting speeches district organization. At the meeting speeches were made by Joseph A. Kelly, Alexander Law and the brothers Timothy and John P. Crowley. Resolutions were adopted in which Mr. Dooling was denounced in strong terms for living out of the district; for ignoring the "just claims, of the bona fide residents of said district to import his personal friends, ignoring labor and labor's representatives in the matter of contracts, of assuming an altogether undemocratic demeanor toward his constituents, and making it impossible for the ave-well only toller to get within his aacred presence." In fact, everything that could be said at reasonable length against Peter J. Dooling was said, and the superior merits of Mr. O'Brien were not left out.

COUNTY CANDIDATES IN PHILADELPHIA Philadelphia. Aug. 22-The conventions of the Republican party in this county were held to-day and without friction or untoward incident no nated candidates for the county offices to besfilled next November, as follows: Sheriff, Wencei Hart-man; Common Pleas Judges, Samuel W. Pennypacker and Henry J. McCarthy; City Commission ers, Jacob Wildemore and Hugh Black; Coroner Thomas Dugan District conventions were also held and delegates to the State convention, which meets on Thursday in Harrisburg, selected. The absence of any contests, except in a couple of wards, made the proceedings generally uninter-esting.

LOUIS HUTCHINSON AND MISS BRITTON SAIL FROM SHELTER ISLAND

AND MARRY Greenport. Long Island. Aug. 22 -An elopement which took place from Sheiter Island on Saturday night has just become known. The parties were Cara Britton, the eighteen year old daughter of Eugene Britton, of No 324 Clinton-ave., Brooklyn. and Louis Hutchinson, nineteen years old, the son of J. L. Hutchinson, formerly connected with the

Barnum Bailey & Hutchinson circus. On Saturday afternoon young Hutchinson hired a sailboat and with Miss Britton sailed in a fair breeze to this place, where they were married by J W McKnight, a Presbyterian minister Hutchinson had long paid court to Miss Britton but the marriage was opposed by the young woman's parents on account of her age Hutchinson's parents made no objections Both families have for years been summering

here. The Hutchinson cottage is in Willow Ter race. The cottage of the Brittons is barely a stone's throw distant, facing Deerings Harbor. After the marriage had been performed the pair wandered back to the ferry house and separated Both went luncheon to their respective cottages giving no indication to any member of their families of and happened. They met by agreement later in the afternoon and took the train for Long Island City. ent over to the Park Hotel in Manhattan

Mr. Britton, father of the bride, is vice-president of the National City Bank, of Brooklyn, and a member of the brewing firm of Leavy & Britton. Hutchinson is the owner of the fast steam Vanish, and is well known in yachting cir-

oles. Mr. Hutchinson said this morning that he deplored the fact that his son should take such a foolish step. He thought Miss Britton was an admirable young woman, and if the young people had wanted it he would have been glad to give his consent. Mr. Britton said that he also regretted such a sudden marriage. Both families, he said, ware in perfect accord, and there was no reason why the young tolk should have taken a step that was more romantic than practical. They will be welcomed back with open arms.

BRINGING TROOPS HOME FROM CUBA.

LISHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S ORDER

Washington, Aug. 22 - The order for bringing to in Cuba, published at the War Department to-day been known in the United States Army heretofore. The order also provides that troops, batteries and companies will hereafter be formed into battalions siege batteries, being mounted, will not be placed in

The troops ordered from Cuba are known as de pot battailons, and are to be stationed as follows: Battalion F. Ist Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth

Second Infantry, at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Fifth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Eighth Infantry, at Fort Snelling, Minnesota

While these are known as depot battaltons, those remaining in Cuba will be known as active bat

conficers and enlisted men who are unfit for duty with the active battalions will be transferred to the depot battalions, and a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men will, if possible, be transferred to the active battalions to bring them up to maximum strength prior to the departure of the depot battalions, and thereafter when a regiment has a depot battalion, officers and enlisted men, grade for grade as nearly as possible, will be transferred between the active and depot battalions upon the recommendation of regimental commanders, and to the station of the headquarters of the depot battalion will be sent all recruits, invalids and other transferrs pertaining to the respective regiments.

INTEREST IN THE CASE OF COX MAY BE MADE TO DETERMINE THE STATUS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

New-Orleans, Aug 22 (Special) -It is impossible to exaggerate the interest taken in legal circles in New-Orleans in the case of the man Tox, a fugitive com justice in Havana. It is asserted here that the case will be used as a wedge to force the action of the Federal authorities in gegard to the status of the island of Cuba Papers are now being prepared at Washington for the return of Cox Cuba, upon the request of Judge Belen, of Havana, on an order from General Brooke, and at he proper moment a vigorous legal battle against "It will then be established," said one of the

most prominent international lawyers of the city. General Brooke is a Military Governor of Cuba and has no power over civil between the civil governments of Cubs and the Inited States there is no extradition treaty, and a recent decision of the United States Supreme a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court held that the United States President had no authority to grant extradition by courtesy to a foreign country. In case force major is used and the man is delivered to General Brooke in Havana, it is held that such action will in itself be an aggression upon Cuban independence, and another step toward the annexation of the Island. Habeas corpus was denied by the State courts, and the case is now in the hands of the United States District Attorney. It is alleged that the attorneys representing Cox are simply a cover for a veritable phalanx of legal lights who will fight the constitutional battle.

ORDER FOR CUBAN CENSUS SIGNED. LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSEPH P. SANGER AP-POINTED DIRECTOR

Washington, Aug. 22 - Secretary Root has signed the order for the Cuban census. The order appoints Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Sanger director of the census and Victor H. Olmstead as-sistant director. It was at first intended Mr. Omesead should be director and Lieutenant Colonel Sanger superintendent for the War Department. The change places the direction of the work more emphatically under the control of the War Depart-

The census is to be completed by or before November 30 Lieutenant Colonel Sanger will have his office in Wasnington, and Mr. Olmstead in Santa Clara Cuba. Under the director he will have charge of the collection of all information, will fill vacancies which may occur among the supervisors, and appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary. The men who were nominated by General Brooke as supervisors are appointed. The supervisors are to consult with the assistant director and nominate enumerators. None of the census officers or clerks can begin their duties until they have subscribed to the oats prescribed by the Secretary of War. The enumeration is to begin on October 16.

YELLOW FEVER SENDS MARINES HOME. On the New-York and Cuba Line steamship Mexwhich arrived here yesterday from Havana. were thirty-seven United States marines from the barracks on Machina Wharf, at Havana. were ordered North on account of the appearance of a case of yellow fever among them. The men were inspected at Quarantine, and then sent to Hoffman Island for observation. They were all in good health, and will probably be released about noon to-morrow. Among the cabin passengers on the Mexico were Colonel J. H. Dorst, U. S. A., and Lieutenant F. H. Delano and Surgeon R. O. Marcour, of the United States Marine Corps.

GENERAL BROOKE'S DEATH REPORT Washington, Aug 22 -General Brooke sends from Havana the following death report

At Santa Clars, James Mullen, discharged, H. 2d Cavairy, died 20th, acute alcoholism, at Santiago, James J. Flannigan, B. 5th Infantry, typhoid, Jo-seph H. Love, F. 5th Infantry, internal injuries from fall, both 19th.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BOSTON Boston, Aug 22-At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee here to-day it was voted to hold the State Convention in Mechanics' Hall, Boston, on September 21 William S. McNary of Boston, will preside and George Fred Williams of Dedham, will be chairman of the Committee on Resolutions

SECRET WEDDING AT GREENPORT. A YEAR'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

THAT OF 1895 THE LARGEST IN THE HIS-TORY OF THE COUNTRY.

Washington, Aug. 22-The official report on the muheral production of the United States for the calendar year 1868 was made public to-day by the Geological Survey. It shows that since 1990 tha total value of the mineral production of the United States has increased from \$369,319,000 to \$697,889,600 The normal increase deduced from this record of nineteen years is at the rate of \$18,000,000 annually, but in the five years since 1993 the rate of increase has been nearly \$25,000,000 annually. While the normal rate of inrease may lie somewhere between these figures. the totals are marked by great irregularities From 1894 to 1895 the increase was nearly \$100,000,000. and in the following year the increase was only a ittle over \$1,000,000 while from 1822 to 1864 there was a decrease owing to the business depression of over \$121,000,600. From 1896 to 1897, the increase was about \$8,000,000, about 1.3 per cent while from 1897 to 1805 the increase was \$61,970,534

The total product in 1998 was the largest in history, exceeding that of 1892, which held the record prior to 1898, by nearly \$50.600,600. This is due to a general increase all along the line of minera ing large increases and almost every one showing The value of all metallic products some gain. 1808 was 8344.006.100 compared with \$9:2.198.500 in 1897, a gain of \$41,897.628. All the metals except num and antimony reaching their maximum in both production and value, but while the amount of pig fron produced in 1895 was greater than in half the total increase in the metallic products

mariy \$4.00,000 The other products showing important gains were stone, petroleum, natural gas and mineral waters.

The official figures of production and value of the principal products follow from and steel-Pigiron, 11,773,394 long tons; Bessemer steel ingots, 600,017 tons, open hearth steel, 2,30,290 long tons; iron ores, 19,278,399 long tons, valued at \$2,012,542. Gold, value, \$14,483,000, an increase in product, allers, 54,88,900 uncess coping value, \$70,884,885, or 

SAQUI WAR DRUM HEARD. I.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT WITH GENERAL TORRES EXPECTED-LOSSES TO DATE

Chicago, Aug. 22.-A dispatch to "The Record" from Potam. Mexico, via Nogales, N. Mex., says that the inhabitants of the town were aroused considerable excitement yesterday morning when the dull resounding of the tambour, the Yaqut war drum, as heard about three miles south Potam in the woods. They say the beating of the battle to their enemy, and as General Torres is now within five miles of the point where located a fight is confidently expected to take place within twenty-four hours. General Lorenzo Torres is in fighting condition

again and will take the field this week. He has again and will take the field this week. He has gained the reputation of being a fearless Indian nighter, and according to all reports has more ablify to handle the rebellion than any other man the Government has at the front. The Indians have an especial hatred for him charging that he is responsible for all their troubles. He owns vast tracts of choice fand in the Yaqui Valley. Since the high at Cuesta Alfa several desertions have been reported from the lith Regiment, which has suffered more in battle than any other regiment. The total number of Indians killed since the outbreak is 305, while the Mexican loss is given out as not exceeding forty.

MRS. PEROT SET FREE.

THE CHILD TO BE DELIVERED TO HER BALTS MORE GRANDFATHER

London Aug 22 -Mrs William Y Perot, charged Baltimore, Md., and for whom extradition papers were sent from the United States, was formally freed from custody in the Bow Street Folice Court to-day, and the care was thus ended. The proceedings were confined to formal proofs of ceedings were confined to formal proofs of the withdrawal of the extradition proceedings, which was accomplished by mutual agreement, after Mrs. Perot had promised to hand her daughter over to the care of Wilham H. Perot, her grandfather, Mrs. Perot drove away from the court smiling, accompanied by her sister and Gladys. Mr. Perot, and the child will sail as soon as possible for the United States.

\* LACK OF RAIN HERE.

MARKET GARDENERS IN THIS VICINITY SUFFES FROM DROUTH-DRY WEATHER EVERYWHERE

The complaints which the farmers of the north-ern and western parts of New-York State are making just now of the dire effect which lack of rain is having on their crops call attention to the fact that the summer has been remarkable nearly all the world over for drouth Not only American farmers, but those in England and on the Continent have been sorely afflicted in this respect The water supply at London also has fallen so low that serious apprehension has been expressed for the health of the inhabitants, and untold incon-venience to householders and factory owners has ensued Although there is no serious menaos to the water supply of this city, the Ramapo ring to the contrary notwithstanding, the effect of the with has been apparent here all summer in the elemanded for fresh vegetables and small

demanded for fresh vegetables and small comparative scarcity of one of the most head ful items of summer det began with the lack of rain early in the year, when strawherries, lettuce, radishes and other forward produce generally crowd the green grocers stalls and are sold rapidly at low figures. Last spring these had to be brought here from distant fields, the local drouth causing the crops of the New-Jersey. New-York, Long Island and Connecticut market gardeners to be almost a complete failure. Rain fell in the early part of midsummer in sufficient quantities to alleviate this state of affairs considerably, and many market gardeners took heart to replant their burned up crops. And now, although the market garden near this city present something like their normal appearance at this time of the year, the effects of the sunted growth of the early part of the season are apparent in the size of the crop of apples pears, melons, pumpkins, squash onlons, turnips, carrots, cabbages and other late products which require a full season for their fruition. But the West is particularly fortunate in raising a huge crop of corn and wheat this year, and this is partly due to the fact that if corn only gets a fair start and a plentiful supply of moisture early in the season, it can thrive luxuriously in dry weather during all the rest of the year sending down its roots so deep into the soil us to be independent of surface moisture, and in fact, seaming to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get one to be the season it can thrive luxuriously in dry weather during all the rest of the year sending to get on better without it. This is one streen spot to get one of the season it can there seem spot to get one of the season are application.

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA

Colon, Aug. 22 - Several cases of yellow fever have occurred at Panama, the disease, it is said, naving occurred at Panama, the disease, it is said, navant been imported from Guayaquil Ecuador. An urgent appeal was made to the local authorities to day in regard to the necessity for the immediate construction of a lazaretto in Panama. It was pointed out that otherwise the recently increased traffic of the isthmus with Pacific ports must suffer a decrease

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is chiefly due to its irreproachable character."

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Boston Journal